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## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, March 16, 1861.

### THE INAUGURAL.

Copies of the inaugural address, in pamphlet form, can be had at this office. Price, fifty cents per hundred.

**UNITED STATES TREASURER.**—The President has nominated for this important office the Hon. F. E. Spinner, of New York, the late chairman of the Committee of Accounts of the House of Representatives. A better selection and one which will give more general satisfaction could not have been made.

His nomination has not yet been confirmed by the Senate, as Senator Bright and some one or two others oppose his confirmation. The opposition of Mr. Bright probably grows out of the fact that Gen. Spinner, some years ago, in the House, caused an investigation to be made in certain land operations which did not reflect much credit upon Bright. General Spinner will undoubtedly be confirmed to-day, notwithstanding Bright's opposition.

**NOMINATIONS.**—It is understood that J. D. Defrees, Esq., of Indiana, will be nominated to-day for the office of Superintendent of Public Printing, and Mr. Holloway, of Indiana, as Commissioner of Patents.

**COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.**—It is generally conceded that Hon. William Helmick, of Ohio, is to receive the appointment of Commissioner of Pensions, for which position he is eminently qualified.

**APPOINTMENT.**—Senator Sumner, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has nominated, and the committee have unanimously elected, as their clerk, Mr. Ben. Perley Poore, of Massachusetts, in place of William M. Burwell, Esq., of Virginia, resigned.

### THE KENTUCKY AND OHIO MANDAMUS CASE.

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court, upon the application of the Commonwealth of Kentucky for a mandamus to compel the Governor of Ohio to surrender a fugitive from justice, is one of special interest. The mandamus was denied, on the ground that the case was one of original jurisdiction, in effect, of one State upon another, and that the constitutional provision on this subject was left solely to the good faith of the several States for its honest observance. In giving this decision, the court, as in the Dred Scott case, delivered an opinion upon the merits of the controversy. It says that the duty of the Governor, upon an application for the rendition of such fugitive, is simply ministerial, and that, upon satisfactory evidence being furnished that the offence charged is a crime in the State which makes the demand, the fugitive is to be delivered up, whether or not the act alleged to have been committed was a crime under the laws of the State upon which the demand was made.

The analogy of this case to the celebrated Anderson case will at once attract attention; and the opinion of the English court upon the principles which govern the interpretation of treaties of extradition will be compared with that of the Supreme Court upon the constitutional provision referred to, which has generally been regarded in the light of an extradition treaty between the States.

### SECESSION IN TEXAS.

The country was startled a short time ago by the intelligence that Governor Houston, who had been regarded as a strong Union man and opposed to the revolutionary movement at the South, had authorized and taken an active part in the seizure of the property of the United States within the limits of Texas. The general impression was, that he had yielded to the popular current which he was unable to withstand, and, making a virtue of necessity, had gone into the movement, so that it should not pass entirely beyond his control, in the same way that Mr. Stephens is generally supposed to have accepted the Vice Presidency of the Confederate States, with the view of giving a conservative character to secession, if he could not prevent it.

It seems, however, from accounts recently received from that State, that the secessionists are not likely to have everything their own way. The Governor claims that the functions of the Convention terminated with the submission of the secession ordinance to the people, and that they were not elected to assume the permanent control and government of the State, and to supersede the constituted authorities. The Convention continues in session; has usurped permanent dominion; and has passed an ordinance claiming sovereign powers, and promising to consummate the connection of Texas with the Confederate States. The Legislature is to meet on the 18th, only to find its occupation, and that of the Governor, virtually gone. A conflict of authorities is expected, as the old hero of San Jacinto refuses to transfer his allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and will resist, it is said, with military force, the usurpation of the Convention. He is determined that the people of Texas shall have some voice in regard to the future relations and destiny of the State.

It is well known that no full and fair expression of the popular will has been had upon the question of secession, though the form of its submission to a popular vote have been gone through with, which was not the case in any other of the seceding States. Mob rule, however, has been in the ascendency and all freedom of opinion and action crushed out. It may be that the Governor is of opinion that if the State does not come under the rule of the oligarchy at Montgomery, and retains her separate independence, the people will, in time, wake up to the folly of a separation from the Federal Government, from which they have received only benefits, and been relieved from the burdens, which would otherwise have

pressed so heavily upon them. When they have had to resist for a while, at their own expense, the incursions of hostile Indians, by whom the State is surrounded, and, perhaps, to carry their own mails over a vast and sparsely settled territory, they may come to the conclusion that the intolerable grievance of not obtaining a full recognition of a theoretical right to carry slaves beyond their territorial limits, when they have now but the smallest fraction of the number necessary to cultivate their own soil, and will not have enough for half a century, is hardly sufficient to justify revolution and civil war. What the result of the present conflict in that State may be we do not pretend to predict, but of one thing we feel certain, that if it comes to the arbitrament of the sword, the old Governor will make a good fight of it. The elements of resistance to the despotism at Montgomery are at work all over the Gulf States, and when time has been given for this resistance to be organized and the Union men to be assured of their own strength and co-operation, the conspirators will find enough to do at home without marching an army upon Washington.

### EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

In the telegraphic synopsis of Mr. Tyler's speech of Thursday, in the Virginia Convention, he is represented to have spoken as follows:

"He desired Virginia to put forth an ultimatum, demanding full and ample security, as the only condition of remaining in the Union. He thought such security, if granted, might eventually bring back the cotton States. Virginia cannot exist without them."

It may be presumed that this gives accurately the points of Mr. Tyler's speech, inasmuch as they correspond with those invariably taken by Virginia politicians of the Democratic disunion school. They are identical with the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia in January last, which declare that that State will remain in the Union, if the Crittenden platform is adopted, but that in any event, she will go with her Southern sisters on the Gulf. This is merely repeated in Mr. Tyler's speech of Thursday. "Virginia cannot exist," he thinks, except in political connection with the cotton States, and yet he wants certain guarantees, as an inducement to her to forego that connection, and remain in the Union. Mr. Tyler may not see the inconsistency of these positions, but others do. If it is true, as all the disunionists of Virginia, from Mr. Hunter down, have insisted, and still insist, that Virginia must at last follow the Gulf region, it is in vain that guarantees are offered, which cannot control a predetermined and inevitable course.

It is, in truth, this opinion, that Virginia cannot separate from the Gulf, an opinion based upon several considerations, but chiefly upon an apprehended loss of a market for negroes, which constitutes nearly the entire strength of the secession party in Virginia. It is not the Crittenden platform, or the Peace Conference platform, which Virginians, inclined to secession, really care about. They would require no new platform, if they had the company in the Union of the Gulf States, and without that company, no platform will reconcile them to the Union. And it is not by giving them new guarantees, but by showing them that Virginia "can exist" without the cotton States, that they may be induced to give up the heresy of secession.

The bugbear is, that the Gulf States may refuse to buy negroes of Virginia, if Virginia refuses to join the Southern Confederacy. But it is not likely that people who have been complaining of the high price of negroes, and desirous to open the African slave trade, in order to reduce the price of negroes, will seek to make it still higher, by cutting off an old source of supply. It is not the new empire, to be founded specially upon black labor, which will decline to receive such labor from any quarter. If the politicians of the new empire should legislate with that view, to gratify mere nger, it would be legislation impossible to be enforced, because it would be against the interests and habits of the cotton States. It is not Virginia which "cannot exist" without them, but it is they who "cannot exist" without the Virginia market, in which to buy a commodity indispensable to all their projects of production, commerce, and political expansion.

### DEPARTMENTAL.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Samuel Caldwell, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to a first class (\$1,200) clerkship in the Interior Department. James Wiles was yesterday appointed to a \$1,800 clerkship in the document room of the Interior Department, in place of J. H. Wheeler, resigned.

**RESIGNATIONS.**—Col. John H. Wheeler, of N. C., resigned his clerkship in the Interior Department yesterday. John McRae, of Virginia, a first class (\$1,200) clerk in the Census office, also resigned yesterday.

**REMOVAL.**—T. C. L. Hatcher, of Virginia, a first class clerk in the Census office, was removed yesterday.

**IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.**—We have received information from Pennsylvania of the 7th inst., which states that the Confederate State troops were concentrating there in large numbers, preparatory to laying a close siege to Fort Pickens. The families are flying into the country, and preparations are being made for a severe conflict. The men are at work night and day, putting the batteries in perfect order, balls are being cast in the navy yard, and communication with the vessels outside is to be cut off immediately. Several families have already moved off to Mobile, New Orleans, and other places. The United States "tub" Wyandott, which has been from time to time furnished with coal and water from the navy yard—always coming in under a flag of truce—has been notified by the commander of the Confederate troops that this privilege would have to be discontinued.

**MARSHAL OF BALTIMORE.**—The number of applicants for this position is somewhat on the increase. William E. Beale, of that city, appears to have the inside track, however, he being backed by the great mass of the Republican party there.

Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, has entered upon the fiftieth year of his pastoral labors in connection with the Great George-street Chapel.

### EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Friday March 15, 1861.

Mr. Mason offered the following: Whereas, the presence of a military force permanently concentrated at the seat of Government is a departure from all former usage of the Government, and dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That the President inform the Senate what number of troops of the army of the United States are quartered in this city, the respective arms of service, and the purpose for which they were brought here; and that he further inform the Senate when said troops are to be withdrawn, and if not to be withdrawn, for what purpose they are maintained here, and whether it is his purpose to increase the said force, and to what extent.

Objection being made to the resolution, it lies over.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Douglas on Wednesday, calling for information as to the forts, etc.

Mr. Douglas addressed the Senate at length, in support of the proposition. He maintained that the President did not, according to his inaugural, intend to precipitate the country into a war, and that there is no power to blockade the ports of the seceded States, and collect the revenue. Nor could the militia be called out, except at the request of the Governor when the Legislature is not in session or cannot be in time convened. And the troops of the United States could be called out only as a posse comitatus, to aid the sheriff in the serving of process. It was known, however, there are no Federal judicial officers in the seceded States. He further proceeded to show that the forts cannot be retaken without war, in which it would be necessary to employ two hundred and eighty thousand men, at an annual expense of \$316,000,000. In offering his resolution, his object was to be officially informed whether the Administration would peace or war. What harm, then, could result from the adoption of the resolution? It was due to the country the information should be furnished. His opinion was, they must choose promptly one of the three following propositions:

First. The restoration and preservation of the Union by such amendments to the Constitution as will insure the domestic tranquillity, safety, and equality of all the States, and thus restore peace, unity, and fraternity to the whole country. Second. A peaceful dissolution of the Union, by recognizing the independence of such States as refuse to remain in the Union without such constitutional amendments, and the establishment of a liberal system of commerce and social intercourse with them, by treaties of commerce and amity.

Third. War, with a view to subjugation, the military occupation of the States which have seceded, or may secede from the Union. In his opinion, one of these three lines of policy must be pursued, the sooner the better for every friend of liberty and constitutional government throughout the world. The first proposition was the best, and the last is the worst. In advocating it, he maintained that, with proper constitutional amendments, Virginia and the other border States would remain in the Confederacy, and a Union party acquire strength in the cotton States to bring them back to the Union.

Mr. Wilson said the Senator was a man of anxiety. Ten days ago only this Administration came into power. There was treason in Congress, treason in the army, treason in the navy, treason in the country. Scarcely had the inaugural been published than the Senator from Illinois stepped forth—strutted—snarled, to interpret it. No one on the Republican side of the chamber had undertaken either to sanction or disavow the interpretation that Senator had given to the inaugural; but the Senator was not content to stand even on his own interpretation of it; he was not content that the President and Cabinet, who had just taken possession of a Government and country in ruins, should have time enough to cast about themselves, and see what principle and patriotism require should be done, but he rushes into this chamber, and brings in a resolution, asking the Administration to at once declare to the country what it intends to do. The Senator strutted before the Senate, and talked about what he should not permit. He (Mr. Wilson) begged leave to say to him, before the Senate and the country, that the Senator was clothed with no power to dictate to the Republican side. The Administration would no doubt select gentlemen in whom it had confidence to declare its policy.

Mr. Douglas, in reply, said he would pardon the petulance of the Senator, and, among other things, said Mr. Wilson, instead of answering his arguments, made a personal attack on him. He (Mr. Douglas) said there were two wings to the Republican party—one of war, and the other of peace, and that Mr. Wilson belonged to the former.

Mr. Fessenden interrupted Mr. Douglas, saying the gentleman had referred to the Senator from Maine, which was evidently a mistake, meaning the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Douglas denied this, saying his language was "wherever they came."

Mr. Fessenden rejoined, the Senator was understood by several gentlemen near him as saying "the Senator from Maine."

Mr. Douglas replied, that the usual courtesy was to accept a gentleman's own explanation, and that the Senator from Maine ought to have accepted his. (Mr. Douglas's.)

Mr. Fessenden said the gentleman was determined on a personal quarrel.

Mr. Douglas said Mr. Fessenden could not understand the truth when it was told, and apologized.

The conversation was further continued. Mr. Fessenden replied at some length, and saying he did not regard Mr. Douglas's remarks as gentlemanly, and was quietly and keenly severe.

Mr. Douglas responded.

Mr. Hale only waited two minutes. He had found a written speech in an old book, from which he proceeded to read, quoting from the Second Book of Samuel, 15th chapter and 4th verse: "Abimelech said, Moreover, O that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice." [Laughter.] This he designated as a reply to Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas rose to reply, and in the course of his remarks, said he knew the scheme of the Republicans. He did not mean they would break up the Union and throw the country into war. [Applause in the galleries.] Mr. Douglas remarked, if the galleries will not keep quiet, I will say no more, and took his seat.

The Senate adjourned.

A SOUTH CAROLINA MARKSMAN—Fires at a mark, and hits his Captain.—The Charleston Mercury, of the 11th inst., has the following: "About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Officer Hicks arrested Isaac Johnson, charged with shooting Captain Stedman, at the foot of Broad street. Mr. Johnson did not deny the charge. He was on a raft, and fancied he saw a mink on the wharf. Anxious to test the quality of his gun and his buckshot, he fired at the mink, and hit Captain Stedman, who was in the same line, but fortunately at a greater distance. One of the bullets lodged in Mr. Stedman's head, and was extracted by Dr. Wragg. The wound,

though painful, is not serious, and, as the matter was accidental, Mr. Johnson will doubtless be released to-day, on paying the necessary fine for infringing on the city ordinance. He objected to being arrested, however, inasmuch as he considered himself outside of the city, and he thinks the officer assumed a grave responsibility in arresting a free citizen without a warrant. He will plead his own case before the Mayor this morning."

### PUBLIC RECEPTION OF EX-SECRETARY DIX IN NEW YORK.

The public reception of ex-Secretary Dix took place in the Governor's room, at the City Hall, on Thursday. The flags were displayed from the building in honor of the occasion, and, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather and the brief notice given to the public, a large number of citizens, of all parties, called to pay their congratulations to the late Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Froment, Chairman of the Common Council Committee of Reception, introduced Mr. Dix to the Mayor, who welcomed him as follows:

"Mr. Dix, it gives me great pleasure, as the chief magistrate of the city, to tender you this welcome in behalf of the Common Council of New York, and simply to say that it always gives us pleasure to extend these civilities to distinguished men, and especially to one of our fellow-citizens, endeared to us by so many pleasing associations. In behalf of the Common Council, I bid you welcome to the Governor's rooms."

Mr. Dix replied to the Mayor as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, I thank you, sir, for the kind expressions with which you have been pleased to receive me, and for your greater kindness as chief magistrate of New York, in being present on this occasion. My thanks are especially due to the Common Council for the great honor they have done me, by tendering to me the use of a place usually tendered to those having higher claims. From the interview I have had with the committee, I am led to infer that this mark of kindness was extended to me, on the ground, especially, of my recent services in the Treasury Department. But I feel that in this position I have done no more than any sincere friend of the Union would have felt bound to do. If the public credit is in danger of being dishonored, where is the man who would not do all in his power to protect it? If the public authority is set at defiance, where is the citizen who would not do all in his power to defend and uphold it?"

These duties, sir, are ever ready loyalty to the Government, and the Union of which the Government is the representative. They became mine, when called to that service; and whatever might have been the dishonor of disregarding them, the matter of performing them is no more than doing what would be dishonorable not to do. I feel I have no further claim on the approval of my fellow-citizens. I am not, however, the less grateful for the honor done me. They have given me the most grateful of all welcomes, that which springs from the confidence of those with whom we live, and I beg to express through you to the Common Council the deep and lasting sense I feel for their kindness."

Mr. Dix was applauded at the close of his remarks. Citizens, friends, and acquaintances then came up and expressed their pleasure at meeting him. The congratulations were warm and earnest. "You have done your duty, sir," was a very common remark. One gentleman congratulated him on upholding the honor of the country in the dispatch to a naval officer, in which he said, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

### From the Wheeling Union, Wednesday.

#### TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN WHEELING.

A difficulty occurred at the Sprigg House, about twelve o'clock Monday evening, between two young men, well known in the community, named James P. McLain and Richard Hadden, which resulted in the latter being shot. It seems that both the parties implicated had been drinking, and were standing, at the time the difficulty took place, with some friends in the office of the hotel. Some dispute concerning a disreputable female arose between Hadden and a stranger, whose name we could not learn, in which the latter, it is said, insulted Hadden, without his resenting it. After the conversation between the two, McLain, in reference to the matter, applied the epithet "coward" to Hadden several times, remarking, in the same connection, that he (Hadden) would submit to anything that might be said to him.

Hadden, running his hand in a side pocket of his coat, as if to feel for a knife, having previously boasted that he carried one, advanced towards McLain in a threatening manner. The latter retreated some distance, and, finding that Hadden still followed him, drew a revolver and fired one shot, which took effect in Hadden's left breast, the ball penetrating the region of the heart, inflicting a dangerous and probably a fatal wound. McLain left the house, and Hadden, who is a very fleshy, muscular man, remained talking with his friends for nearly three minutes after he was shot, totally unconscious of being hurt. His fainting at that time was the first intimation to those around him of his being wounded. He was conveyed to the residence of his brother-in-law, J. M. McCortney, Esq., on Market street, where he is now. We learn that on yesterday, he was much easier, though considered by his physician to be still in a very precarious condition.

We give the above statement, as that best supported by the facts as far as we could learn them. It is impossible to obtain particulars of the affair that can be relied upon as perfectly authentic, the whole matter being enveloped in the doubt and contradictions that usually surround every case of the kind.

McLain has heretofore borne a most excellent character. He was engaged as salesman in the drug store of T. H. Logan & Co., and possessed the entire confidence of his employers. He has not as yet been arrested, and it is supposed that he has left the city at an early hour yesterday morning. This unfortunate occurrence has caused his friends the deepest sorrow.

Since writing the above, we learn that a dispatch was received yesterday afternoon about four o'clock by Dr. Logan, in whose store young McLain had been employed, from the Coroner at Bellair, stating that McLain had shot himself, was dead, and inquiring what disposition should be made of the body. Friends of the deceased at once left for that place, and returned in the evening bringing with them the remains of the unfortunate young man. The particulars of this terrible affair are as follows: Without taking special pains to avoid notice, McLain left the city about nine o'clock yesterday morning, walking down the Baltimore road to the lower ferry, where he crossed over to West Wheeling. He was in a state of great agitation, being observed to stand gazing at the water for a long time. Here he was met by an acquaintance, who gave him the information that Hadden was a great deal better, was sitting up, and said to be in a fair way of recovery; he seemed greatly relieved on hearing this, and exclaimed, "Thank God for that."

Resisting the friendly importunities to return to the city, he avowed the determination not to do so, and went back on the hills behind West Wheeling. It appears he then continued down

to Bellair. About three o'clock in the afternoon, he was seen sitting on a fence near the railroad track, about half a mile above Bellair, by a man passing by, who saw him quietly whistling a staccato, but observed nothing singular in his manner. In a few moments, this person heard the report of a pistol, but thinking McLain was playing with the weapon, and had discharged it in sport, he took no notice of the circumstance, and did not turn round. Directly afterwards, three other persons came up and found him lying in a corner of the fence, dead. He had proceeded deliberately about the accomplishment of his purpose, having written his name, "James McLain, of Wheeling," with a lead pencil, across the bosom of his shirt, in a conspicuous manner, so that those finding his body would have no difficulty in knowing him. Then placing his revolver to his heart, he had taken fatal aim, and ended his existence.

### FROM EUROPE.

We herewith give news received by the Etna, in addition to that furnished by the telegraph yesterday.

**Great Britain.**—In the House of Commons, on the 26th, Mr. Cave moved the following resolutions:

1. That the means hitherto employed by England for the suppression of the African slave trade have failed.

2. That this failure has mainly arisen from having endeavored, almost exclusively, to prevent the supply, instead of to check the demand.

3. That the remedy is not to be found in contemplating immigration into those countries where slavery exists, but in augmenting the working population of those in which slavery has been abolished.

4. That therefore, while repressive measures should be continued and even rendered more effective, every possible encouragement and assistance should be given to the introduction of free immigrants, and especially of settlers from China into the British West India colonies.

Lord John Russell said that the Government had done all in its power to arrest the slave trade, and to a great extent its efforts had been successful. That it had not been more so, was owing to the American Government, which denied the privilege of search in time of peace. He regretted that the American Government, for the sake of the Republic, (which he hoped would always continue so,) had not been induced to remove this great blot upon its flag, which protected nine-tenths of the slave trade. He quite agreed with the general objects of the resolutions, but as he could not see their practical advantage, he moved the previous question.

Mr. Buxton feared that the Southern States would re-establish the slave trade. He hoped that the Government would never recognize a Southern Confederacy without an express stipulation against the revival of the slave trade. He suggested that the slave coast should be under the protection of England, which would enable her cruisers to arrest the slave-dealers as pirates.

After some further remarks from various gentlemen, Lord Palmerston said the House was much indebted to the member who had raised this discussion, who must feel that if he objected to the working of his resolution, there was no practical difference between him and the Government; but it was a calamity to the country to say that it encouraged the slave trade, after the great, and, indeed, successful, efforts he had so long made to put a stop to it. The noble lord, in the most indignant language, condemned the shameful and profligate conduct of Spain, and complained strongly of the policy of the United States, who, from a mistaken sense of national honor, allowed the prostitution of their flag to the purposes of the slave trade. He hoped that Mr. Cave would be satisfied with the result of the discussion, and not press his resolutions.

Mr. Cave agreed to withdraw the resolutions. The weavers of Blackburn and the surrounding district had partially resumed work; but a large number still held out for their original demands.

Captain Pyke, of the American ship General Parkhill, had been murdered on board his vessel. The ship left Liverpool on the 25th for Charleston, but when off Holyhead a disturbance took place on board between the officers and men, in the course of which the captain was killed, having been stabbed five times, and the mate severely injured. The ship had returned to the Mersey and the crew were imprisoned, pending an investigation.

**France.**—The committee of the Senate had adopted the project of address in reply to the opening speech of the Emperor. The address congratulates the Emperor upon his decree of the 24th November, and upon his foreign policy. It then continues thus:

"In reference to the affairs of Italy, two interests which the Emperor wished to reconcile have clashed against each other. The liberty of Italy is in conflict with the Court of Rome. Your Majesty's Government has done everything to arrest this conflict, and all equitable means have been opened. You have only hesitated before the employment of force."

The address pronounces itself in favor of non-intervention, and says:

"Italy should not agitate Europe by the exercise of her liberty, and should remember the Catholic Church has entrusted to her the head of the church, the highest representative of moral force. But our most steadfast hope is in your tutelage hand, and in your filial affection for the holy cause, which your Majesty will not confound with the cause of intrigues which assume its guise. The Senate does not hesitate to give its most entire adhesion to all the acts of the Government. As regards the future, we shall continue to place our confidence in the monarch who shelters the Papacy beneath the French flag, who has assisted it in all its trials, and has constituted himself the most vigilant and faithful sentinel of Rome and the Pontifical Government."

The discussion of the above project of address was fixed for the 28th February.

Prince Napoleon's projected journey to Italy had been deferred. The Emperor enjoined him to remain at Paris for the present, on the ground, as is alleged, that the anti-clerical views of the Prince would give a rude impulsion in Italy to the question of the Pope's temporal sovereignty.

The Archbishop of Rheims, who had just returned from Rome, had been received in his diocese with unusual demonstrations of enthusiasm. It is stated he assured the crowd that the Pope would resist to the last.

Prices had again advanced in the Paris corn market. Flour was one franc per sack, and wheat fifty cents per sack dearer.

No further light had been thrown on the affairs of M. Mres. The impression gained ground that the bills of the Ottoman Government, due in the middle of March, would be provided for.

The Paris Bourse, on the 26th, was dull, and a shade lower. Renten closed at 85f. 5c.

**Russia.**—It is stated that Russia was taking strong military measures to prevent any disturbing manifestations on the day of the abolition of serfdom.

Russia is said to have proposed the conclusion of a treaty of commerce with Prussia and the Zollverein.

**Italy.**—The rumor is repeated that a Pied-

montese brigade would be sent to Rome early in March, and it was asserted that the inhabitants of Rome were secretly making preparations for the reception of King Victor Emmanuel.

It was stated that Francis II. intends staying at Rome as long as the French troops remain there.

**The Italian Senate.**—On the 26th ult., passed by a vote of 129 to 2 the project of law granting the title of King of Italy to Victor Emmanuel and his descendants.

**Turkey.**—A serious insurrection is reported to have broken out at Sutorina. Mehmet Pasha marched against the insurgents, but he retreated, finding his force wholly insufficient to cope with them. The insurgents were receiving reinforcements from all parts.

**India and China.**—The Calcutta and India mails, the news by which has probably been anticipated by the Prince Albert, had reached England, and the American portion is received by the Etna.

A private letter from Hong-Kong, written just before the departure of the mail, states that the rebels had taken possession of Woosung, and that an indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants having commenced, the French authorities landed to interfere on the score of humanity, but would not meddle with the political movements of the insurgents.

**STARTLING RUMORS AT THE CITY HALL.**—A singular rumor is in circulation at the City Hall, which gains credence, and excites the liveliest interest.

It is known that a certain very important contract, involving the expenditure of over a million of dollars, was recently confirmed by the Common Council, and signed by the Mayor on the same night, notwithstanding the fact that that officer, on coming into office, announced his determination to sign no paper until it had been published for three days, in order to give persons having objections to any measure an opportunity to make them known.

It is said that a certain man put \$36,000 into the hands of a certain other man, which \$36,000 the certain other man was to distribute among certain other men as soon as a certain contract should be confirmed.

It is further said that the contract was confirmed, but that the man who was to distribute the \$36,000, had upon more mature deliberation, concluded to keep it himself; that, in fact, he utterly refused to give it up, and says he knows nothing about the matter.

If these rumors are all true, (and people about the City Hall seem to believe them with astonishing readiness,) it is difficult to see how the men who have been cheated will help themselves, or how the man who has played this sharp game will be punished. There is a law against bribery, and it is not likely that if a member of the Common Council should sell his vote for fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars, and then get cheated out of his wages, he would make the fact known for the sake of exposing the person not more culpable, but smarter, than himself.—N. Y. Evening Post.

**SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER RESTLESS.**—The first seizure at this port, growing out of the resignation of United States collectors at Southern ports, took place on Wednesday. On or about the 2d of January last, the schooner Restless, of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., sailed from Philadelphia to Mobile under the usual coasting license. It appears that this license binds all vessels in this trade to abstain from visiting foreign ports without a proper register and clearance from the port of departure. The violation of the rule amounts to a fraud on the revenue. At Mobile, the Restless got a cargo for Havana. Her captain, as usual, surrendered his license, and applied to the collector at Mobile for a register. The collector replied that he had ceased to be a United States officer, and that he could not furnish a protest, had it countersigned by the Spanish consul at Mobile, and for Havana, whence, after discharging and reloading, he sailed for this port, arriving here yesterday morning. On his arrival, the schooner was instantly seized by Mr. Schell, under the 8th section of the "Act for enrolling and licensing ships," &c., dated February 26, 1793. We believe that this is the first case of the kind which has arisen at this port since the secession of the Southern States. The forfeiture may in this particular case be remitted, as it appears that the master of the vessel exercised all proper diligence to obtain a clearance at Mobile without effect.—N. Y. Her.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold their Annual Meeting, for the election of officers, at their Rooms, on Pennsylvania avenue, on Monday evening, March 18, at half past seven o'clock. GEO. H. TWISS, Rec. Sec. mar 16—2t

### UNIVERSALISM.

**Resurrection of Damnation.** Theophilus Fiske will preach at the old Trinity Church, on Sunday evening, from John, v., 28, 29: "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming in which all that are in the graves shall hear His voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation. Seats free. mar 15—2t

### GRAND CONCERT.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE WASHINGTON LIGHT GUARD, AT

Odd Fellows' Hall, Navy Yard,

Thursday Evening, March 21, 1861.

On which occasion some of the best vocalists of the city will appear.

Programme, with particulars, will appear next week. Tickets, 25 cents, can be purchased of any of the members, or at the door on the evening of the concert. mar 15—2t

### BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, can obtain Board in a Private Family, within one square of the Patent Office. Apply at this office. References given and required. mar 13—3t

### BOARD AND LODGING.

SEVERAL Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging by applying at No. 9 Louisiana avenue, between Fourth and a-half and Sixth streets, nearly opposite the City Hall. mar 9—6t

### FOR RENT.

A TWO-STORY Brick House, No. 327 G street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, containing seven rooms. Possession given immediately. Apply